

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 10.—A deputation of moderate Republicans in the National Assembly called upon M. Thiers yesterday to express their apprehension that he was leaning too far towards the party of the Right.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.—PARIS, Dec. 11.—A manifesto, signed by M. Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, Quinrot, and 85 members of the Extreme and Moderate Left, is published to-day. It demands a pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting present dangers to the country.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11.—In the National Assembly to-day, M. Gaslonde expressed the hope that the Assembly would not dissolve before it had secured the complete liberation of French territory. The deputies of the Right submitted the proposition assigning Saturday next for the discussion of petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Right will move tomorrow that the Assembly do not dissolve until the territory of France is entirely free from foreign occupation, and will follow this up with a resolution declaring that members of the Left are responsible for the present agitation.

A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY.—According to the biographical work published by M. Armand Chevallier under the title Nos Deputes, the French National Assembly contains two princes [Orleans], seven dukes, 30 marquises, 52 counts, 17 viscounts, 18 barons, and 97 other noblemen.

THE DIOCESE OF PARIS AND THE ROMAN LITURGY.—Canon Duplessis has arrived in Rome for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Holy father to the "Proper" for the Diocese of Paris.

THE MARRIAGES OF LOYSON AND ROCHEFORT.—M. Henri Rochefort, whose civil marriage within the walls of his prison we mentioned the other day, seems to have desired to obtain the religious ceremony.

Even of the seventy-two, who were, in some sense representatives of the people, whom did they represent? There were nearly three millions of Catholics in Ireland, men of intellect and of education, in spite of all the laws that were made against schools and colleges for Catholics; there were nearly three millions of Irish Catholics in the land, and not a man of them had a vote even for a member of Parliament.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS.—MADRID, Dec. 7.—A body of Carlists entered the town of Mameza yesterday, but were met by troops, and repulsed after a sharp fight.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Considerable excitement

was created in this city yesterday by the report that an attempt at insurrection had been made in the suburbs of the city during the previous night. It was announced that it was on a very small scale, and was speedily suppressed by the Government forces, not, however, until twenty persons had been killed.

ITALY.

The Daily News publishes a letter from Garibaldi to his Italian friends, in which the General says that he joined France in 1870 purely from his devotion to democratic principles, yet he feels a pang of sorrow because he had to fight against those noble Germans who, in their progress towards the truth are struggling against the Hydra of Jesuitism.

ROME, Dec. 12.—It is not true as reported that the Pope will leave Rome if the bill for the suppression of certain religious corporations now before Parliament should pass.

The Pall Mall Gazette announces, with apparent seriousness, as the latest intelligence from Rome, "the danger of an insurrection of the adherents of the Jesuits among the lower classes in that city against the Government of Victor Emmanuel." Its authority for this impending outbreak is the Nazione.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE.

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demands the writer. "There is no institution which the wit of man has invented, or the progress of society has produced, which private charity or public munificence has founded for the advancement of education around us, for the permanent relief of age, infirmity and misfortune, the superintendence of which, in all cases where common charity would be promoted, from the enjoyment of which the Legislature has not excluded, and does exclude the Catholics of Ireland."

Grattan rose up in the Senate, and, lifting up his heroic hand and voice to Heaven, he swore before the God of Justice that that should come to an end (cheers). The English Government met him, with a determination as great as that of the Irish patriot, and swore equally that that should remain the law.

While they were fighting the Government from within, Grattan took good care to have the Volunteers drawn out in the streets of Dublin—there they were in their thousands, armed men, drilled men; and they had their cannon with them, and about the mouths of the guns they had tied a label or card inscribed with these words: "Free Trade for Ireland, or else—(great cheers). So it happened that Lord North was obliged, greatly against his will, to introduce measures to restore to Ireland her trade.

It is perfectly true that Grattan failed; it is perfectly true that although that declaration of independence was proclaimed by law, and, as Mr. Froude observes, "Home Rule was tried in Ireland from '82 to '99, and it was a failure." All this is true; but why was it so my friends? Reflect upon this; the Irish Parliament did not represent the nation.

As early as 1797, the country was beginning to be disturbed, according to Mr. Froude; and, during the first three months of January, February and March, in '98, we find Lord Moira giving his testimony as to the action of the English Government.

Not only was this punishment used, but every species of torture. Men were taken and hung up until they were half dead, and then threatened with

law, and unnatural; and generally known by the name of the Volunteers of Ireland. The arms issued from the public stores were insufficient to supply the rapid increase of the Volunteers; the rest were procured by themselves, and the necessary accoutrements, with a considerable number of field-pieces. The Opposition in England speak highly of them; and the supporters of the Government in both countries mention them with civility.

This was what the Volunteers wanted; and for this they got, from my Lord Sheffield, the very gentle name of "the many-headed monster" (laughter). But they did something still more strange than this. "So far," he says, everything went on as might have been expected. But there is another part of their conduct neither natural nor rational. Some of the corps, for the purpose of increasing their numbers, perhaps, or possibly without consideration, admitted Roman Catholics.

Thus, it is to this fact, that the English Government steadily opposed Reform,—that they would not hear of Reform, because they wanted to have a venal, corrupt, miserable seventy-two in their hands,—it is to this fact, and not to any mistake of Grattan, that we owe the collapse of that magnificent revolutionary movement of the "Irish Volunteers."

Well, England now adopted another policy. We have evidence of it. As soon as William Pitt came into office as Premier, his first thought was—I will put an end to this Irish difficulty? I will have no more laws made in Ireland, for Irishmen. I will unite the two Parliaments into one, and will not leave Ireland a single shadow of Legislative Independence.

Mr. Froude goes on to say that "the Irish Government were so hampered by this free Parliament, this Parliament of Grattan's, that although they said their hands were bound; nay, more," he adds "the Government bound by constitutional law, and by Parliament, could not touch one of the United Irishmen until they had first committed themselves by some overt act of treason;—in other words, until they had first risen."

Now, according to this historian, there was nothing done to molest, slay or persecute the people of Ireland until they rose in arms in '98. My friends, the rising of 1798 took place on the 23rd of May. On that day the "United Irishmen" rose. I ask you now to consider whether the Government had any share in that rising, or creating that rebellion?

They sent their thousands into Ireland in preparation for the Rebellion; they had, between Welch and Scotch and Hessian regiments, and between English and Irish militia, an army of one hundred and thirty thousand men prepared for the work; and, in this way, they goaded the people on to rebellion. The rack, indeed, was not at hand, but the punishment of "picketing" was in practice, which had been for some years abolished as too inhuman even for the treatment of savages.

Lord Moira goes on to say that he had known of a man who, in order to extort confession of a crime from him was "picketed" until he actually fainted;—"picketing" meant putting them on the point of a stake upon a one foot;—"and picketed a second time until he fainted again; and, again, as soon as he came to himself, picketed the third time until he fainted once more; and all this on mere suspicion."

Not only was this punishment used, but every species of torture. Men were taken and hung up until they were half dead, and then threatened with

a repetition of the cruel torture unless they made confession of imputed guilt. They sent their soldiers into the country, and quartered them at what was called "free quarters." The English Yeomanry and the Orange Yeomanry of Ireland lived upon the people; they violated the women, they killed the aged, they plundered the houses, they set fire to the villages, they exercised every form of torture the most terrible,—this terrible soldiery. All this took place before a single rising in Ireland, before the rebellion of '98 sprung up at all.

"The state of the country and its occupation previous to the insurrection, is not to be imagined, except by those who witnessed the atrocities of every description committed by the military and the Orangemen, that were let loose upon the unfortunate and defenceless population." Then he gives a long list of terrible hangings, burnings and murderings. We read that "at Dunlavin, in the county of Wicklow, previous to the rising, thirty-four men were shot without any trial." But it is useless to enumerate or continue the list of cruelties perpetrated. It will suffice to say that where the military were placed on free quarters all kinds of crimes were committed; but the people were no worse off than those living where no soldiers were quartered; for in the latter places the inhabitants were called to their doors and shot without ceremony, and every house was plundered or burned.

We have the testimony of Sir Wm. Napier, not an Irishman, but a brave English soldier, saying, "What manner of soldiers were these fellows who were let loose upon the wretched districts in which the Ascendency were placed, killing, burning, and confiscating every man's property; and, to use the venerable Abercrombie's words, 'they were formidable to cowardly but not to the enemy! We ourselves were young at the time; yet, being connected with the army, we were continually among the soldiers listening with boyish eagerness to their experiences; and well we remember, with horror, to this day, the tales of lust, of bloodshed and pillage, and this recital of their foul actions against the miserable peasantry, which they used to relate."

My friends, I have endeavoured to give you some portions of the Irish side of the story, resting and basing my testimony upon the records of Protestant and English writers, and upon the testimony, which I have been so proud to put before you, of noble, generous American people. I have to apologize for the dryness of the subject, and the imperfect manner in which I have treated it, and also for the unaccountable length of time in which I have tried your patience (applause). On next Tuesday evening we shall be approaching ticklish ground:—"Ireland since the Union." Ireland as she is to-day; and Ireland, as my heart and brain tell me, she shall be in some future day.

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DRINKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, P.O. Box 369, Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED,

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal. J. BRENNAN, P. P. Picton, October 28th, 1872.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desires to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Institute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references can be given. Address to "M. F.," Buckingham Post Office, Co. Ottawa, P. Q.

WANTED.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory Testimonials given if required.—Address (Stating Salary given) "S. K. T.," Martintown P.O., Glengary Ont.

WANTED

For a School at St. Columban, a MALE TEACHER, (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Montegale and Hershel Co., of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK CONROY, native of Queen's Co., Ireland, aged about 64 years, Cooper by trade, who emigrated to this country about 40 years ago, and settled in St. Columban, which place he left about 30 years ago. When last heard of he was at the Bay of Quinte, Ont. When last years ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. To any one giving information of his whereabouts will be given the sum of Ten Dollars. Address—James Conroy (his nephew), care of Mr. Michael Sheehan, St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains P.Q.—(Belleville and Ontario papers please copy.)

WANTED.

For the Male Department of the Roman Catholic Separate School at Alexandria, Glengary, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, to whom a good Salary will be given.—Address.

D. A. CHISHOLM, Clk of Bd. Alexandria, 13th Nov 1872

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFF-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

In the matter WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN of the City of Montreal, Trader,

I, the undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday the Twentieth day of December next at Eleven o'clock A.M. for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 20th November 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

In the matter of MELINA LEBEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

I, the undersigned, Joseph N. Dupuis, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their Claims before me, at my office in Montreal, within one month. JOSEPH N. DUPUIS, Assignee. Montreal, 15th of November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

In the matter of CHARLES F. PERRIN, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

I, the undersigned Andrew B. Stewart, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the thirty first day of December next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 26th November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, of the Parish of St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, as well individually as co-partner of the partnership of PATERSON & WURTELE,

I, the undersigned, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and to meet at my office on the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 2nd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ZOILE alias ZOEL FOREST, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

I, the undersigned, have made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 164 Visitation Street in the city of Montreal, on Friday the Twentieth day of December instant, at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 3rd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of CHARLES ASSELIN,

I, the undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims to me within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament street, and to meet at my office the 3rd of January next at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 2nd December, 1872.